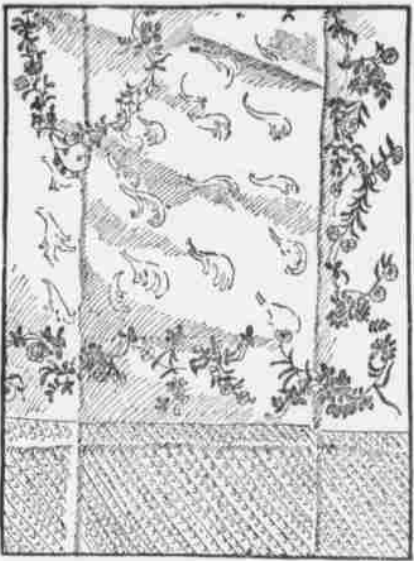


LATEST BED LINEN.

EVERYTHING IS READY MADE AND VERY ELABORATE.

The New Sheets Are Things of Wonder to Old Fashioned Housekeepers—Lace Trimmed Pillowcases, Charming Satin Finish Spreads.

Plain and durable was the bed linen in the days when our sweet grandmothers were girls. The snowy piles of linen which stocked the linen closet in those days were handmade from the beginning to the end. Today all this is



SATIN FINISH MARSEILLES SPREAD.

changed. Bed linen is elaborate and correspondingly expensive. Spreads are works of art, and the new sheets, with their exquisitely embroidered designs, are things of wonder to the old fashioned housekeeper. Bed linen is now bought ready made almost exclusively. Little sheeting, whether cotton or linen, is sold by the yard.

So says a writer in The Household, who describes and illustrates some pleasing fancies in this line.

Linen sheets now come as high as \$30 for a single sheet. A sheet of this sort is not only elaborately hand embroidered, but shows an intricate drawnwork design. Much less expensive linen sheets are also hand embroidered and lace trimmed. Sheets with the lace introduced as a band of insertion just above the hemstitched border are much used for the top sheet. The lower sheet is always of plain linen. Many of the new sheets have hand embroidered, scalloped borders, and fancy hemstitching is in fashion.

The correct hem for a straight border is two and a half inches deep. If the hem is finished with a scalloped edge, it is a trifle narrower, measuring two inches. Even the inexpensive ready made cotton sheets have just above the hemstitching a narrow insertion of embroidery, which gives a pretty finish.

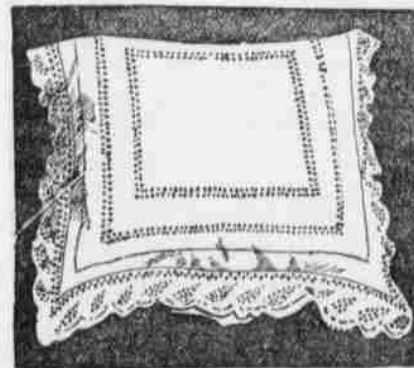
The finer sheets of linen have an embroidered monogram worked on the sheet in the center just below the hem. The monogram varies in size and design according to the individual taste of the purchaser. For a monogram letters 2 to 2½ inches high are good style, while if a single letter is used it is much larger. A single block letter from 3½ to 4 inches looks well on a sheet.

All the finer sheets nowadays are sold with pillowcases to match. It is really only at night that the perfectly plain pillowcase puts in an appearance. When the pillow is to be used, then the plain pillowcase is slipped over it. During the daytime on the correctly dressed bed the pillowcases should show the same embroidered design, drawnwork or lace trimming, as the top sheet.

Both the square and oblong pillowcases are used. Frequently the square lace trimmed pillowcase which opens at the back will have a monogram embroidered on the center.

Bedspreads were never more lovely than now. The white linen spreads heavily embroidered in white, with insertions of drawnwork and a hand embroidered, scalloped border, are in exquisite taste. They have a four inch hem. Other beautiful all white spreads show an applique of lace with the spread cut away beneath the lace design.

Among the novelty spreads just now in vogue are those of satin finish mar-



SQUARE PILLOWCASE.

seilles, with a printed floral design in colors. These spreads launder beautifully. The color design is introduced as a wreath in the center of the spread and as an inner border.

Colored marseilles spreads with a satin finish are pretty for everyday use and are inexpensive. They come combined with white in attractive shades of pink, blue and yellow.

Household Hints.

Broiled meats should be served as soon as cooked.

Grapefruit as a substitute for punch between two meat courses at dinner will prove a satisfaction as well as a surprise.

An excellent way of mending broken handled knives is to fill the old socket with rosin powder and, having heated the steel end of the blade, to force it into the rosin and hold it there until cool, when it will be found firmly to adhere to its proper position.

RUSSIAN WHEATS.

Brought and Cold Resistant Varieties—Hard Winter and Macaroni.

To show the value of the use of the hardy varieties of the Russian type of wheat one need only call to mind the Crimean wheat, known under the misleading name of Turkey, which has been grown for twenty-five years or more in Kansas and is now also grown extensively in Nebraska, Iowa and Oklahoma and to a lesser extent in other parts of the country. By its hardiness it has entirely revolutionized the winter wheat industry of the middle plains states. Even this variety, however, occasionally succumbs to the winters in parts of Iowa and Nebraska and fails entirely in South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

It is therefore desirable to secure varieties still harder than the Turkey. That it is possible to do this in east and south Russia is the opinion of Wheat Expert M. A. Carlton of the department of agriculture. He says that the Kharkov winter wheat from the eastern part of Kharkov, where summer droughts are common and cold, is increased by dry, piercing winds and the absence of snow, is probably one of the hardest of all known winter varieties and ought to be able to withstand the winters of South Dakota and Minnesota. It is headed and has a white chaff and very hard red grain. Another variety, Belogolno, is probably a little more drought resistant and a little less resistant to cold and is perhaps adapted to regions west of the one hundredth meridian of the great plains as far as extreme western Nebraska and eastern Colorado. Uta and Bulvola are resistant to drought and of excellent quality.

Other Russian varieties resistant to drought of good red grain, but not so resistant to cold as those just mentioned, are Odessa White Chaff, Odessa Red Chaff and Roumanian White Chaff. These three varieties ought, according to Mr. Carlton, to give excellent results in Oklahoma, northern Texas and a large part of Kansas.

The greatest endurance of drought is exhibited by wheats of the Durum group, commonly called macaroni wheats. In eastern Russia, Turkistan and Algeria these wheats produce very fair crops with ten to twelve inches or less of rainfall per year. Experiments made with these varieties have already given sufficiently favorable results to show that they are admirably adapted to the driest portions of our great plains and will probably prove successful also in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and the drier portions of Oregon and Washington.

In addition to drought resistance these varieties have the advantage of being resistant to the attacks of leaf rust and other parasitic fungi.

On the other hand, they are very liable to injury in severe winters and must be used as spring varieties north of the thirty-fifth parallel. South of that latitude they may be sown in October or November and become practically winter wheats.

Hop Picking in California.

Now we have Chinese, Japanese, Indians and whites, the last being most numerous, says an authority on hop growing in California. The Chinese are the fastest pickers, but do the most unclean work; the Indians are the slowest and cleanest pickers; the Japanese pick well and are the least troublesome; the whites pick well, but slowly. Hop picking has become more popular with the whites in recent years. They come with their camp wagons, chickens, dogs, cats and cows. The butcher, the baker and the grocerman come around every day and furnish such things as are needed by the pickers, who camp near the yards. No charge is made for wood, water, cabins, tents or horse pasture. As some of the pickers come without means, part of their wages is paid as fast as due to all who wish, but no settlement is made till the harvest is done except in case of some picker who is obliged to leave.

The Best Way to Tie a Bud.

We have before us two articles on budding, and they are correct, well written and practical. However, as a result of long experience in the operation, we believe we can improve on these or any other method of tying, says Texas Farm and Ranch. The tie, whether of bast, split rush of what not, should be about one-fourth inch wide. Having inserted the bud and cut away any part of the bark that may project above the horizontal cut, take the tie between the thumb and first finger of each hand, place it flatly across the cut above the bud, by a slight lateral motion force it down close to the bud, pass the ends back, cross and bring them forward, crossing over the slit, and back again, and tie with a single knot; or, if the slit is too long to be well covered thus, bring the ends of the tie to the front again and tie over the lower part of the cut. This is the best and fastest method we ever tried.

Manuring Land For Strawberries.

The use of well rotted manure plowed under when preparing the land for plants gives the best of results in many cases. Especially is this the case when a dry growing season occurs, the plants being able at once to obtain available plant food and growing without a check and making runners early in the season. In many soils the manure adds the needed humus.

Green or half rotted manure is more often an injury than a benefit because of the many weed seeds it contains. Many strawberry beds are practically ruined by the weeds introduced by the use of such manure.

Perhaps the better method of using manure is to apply it rather heavily to the crop grown on the land the year before strawberries are planted, following that crop with a cover crop to be turned under in the spring before setting plants.—Professor L. H. Bailey.



IT'S NO USE—

A man simply can't make any sort of success in business if he's tortured with backache.

That means if his kidneys are out of order.

Backache is really kidney ache. It is one of the first indications of kidney disease. It's bad enough of itself, but it leads to a great deal worse.

Unless it is stopped.

How?

Doan's Kidney Pills

There's not a form of kidney trouble that this wonderful little remedy will not cure, and the people stay cured.

Mr. John C. Meloon, grocer and provision merchant at the corner of Bridge and 7th streets, Lowell, Mass., says—

"In the spring of 1896 I was forced from severe pain in the back, to procure Doan's Kidney Pills at Kingwood & Co.'s drug store, at the corner of Merrimack and Central streets, and take a course of the treatment. It was speedily followed by absolute relief, and up to date I have not had a symptom of a return."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

St. J. & L. C. R. R. Time Table.

Winter arrangement in effect Oct. 14, 1901.

EAST READ UP		TRAINS LEAVE		WEST READ UP	
Express	Mail	STATIONS.		Mail	Express
3:20 A. M.	3:20 A. M.	Swanton	8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.
4:35 A. M.	4:35 A. M.	Sheldon Jet.	7:45 P. M.	7:45 P. M.	7:45 P. M.
5:10 A. M.	5:10 A. M.	Fairfield	7:30 P. M.	7:30 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
5:15 A. M.	5:15 A. M.	East Fairfield	7:20 P. M.	7:20 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
5:40 A. M.	5:40 A. M.	Fletcher	7:08 P. M.	7:08 P. M.	7:08 P. M.
6:22 A. M.	6:22 A. M.	Cambridge Jet.	6:58 P. M.	6:58 P. M.	6:58 P. M.
6:40 A. M.	6:40 A. M.	Johnson	6:39 P. M.	6:39 P. M.	6:39 P. M.
6:50 A. M.	6:50 A. M.	HYDER PARK	6:29 P. M.	6:29 P. M.	6:29 P. M.
7:12 A. M.	7:12 A. M.	MORRISVILLE	6:22 P. M.	6:22 P. M.	6:22 P. M.
7:28 A. M.	7:28 A. M.	Wolcott	6:01 P. M.	6:01 P. M.	6:01 P. M.
7:42 A. M.	7:42 A. M.	Hardwick	5:57 P. M.	5:57 P. M.	5:57 P. M.
7:52 A. M.	7:52 A. M.	East Hardwick	5:28 P. M.	5:28 P. M.	5:28 P. M.
8:02 A. M.	8:02 A. M.	Greenboro	5:20 P. M.	5:20 P. M.	5:20 P. M.
8:10 A. M.	8:10 A. M.	St. Johnsbury	4:58 P. M.	4:58 P. M.	4:58 P. M.
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.		P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

RUTLAND RAILROAD.

Time Table Corrected to Oct. 28, 1901.

Trains Leave Burlington

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

8:30 A. M.—EXPRESS MAIL due Rutland 11:05 a. m., Troy 2:10 p. m., Albany 2:30 p. m., New York 7:30 p. m., Bellows Falls 1:25 p. m., Boston 5:45 p. m., Providence 7:25 p. m., Worcester 5:00 p. m., Springfield 4:57 p. m.	
12:30 NOON—GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER due Rutland 12:00 p. m., Troy 4:25 p. m., Albany 4:25 p. m., New York 10:00 p. m., Bellows Falls 3:35 p. m., Boston 7:41 p. m., Worcester 6:35 p. m., Springfield 6:18 p. m., Pullman parlor cars and coaches to Boston and New York.	
1:15 P. M.—MIXED TRAIN for Ticonderoga, Rutland and intermediate stations, due Ticonderoga 6:45 p. m., Rutland 6:45 p. m.	
5:35 P. M.—Local passenger for Rutland and intermediate stations, due Rutland 8:40 p. m.	
10:00 P. M.—For Boston and New York daily due Rutland 12:16 a. m., Troy 2:45 a. m., New York 7:20 a. m., Boston 7:00 a. m., Worcester 6:35 a. m., Providence 8:31 a. m., Pullman buffet sleeping cars to New York and Boston.	

Going North and West.

Leave	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Burlington	4:30	10:15	4:30
Grand Isle	5:10	10:51	5:10
Arrive			
Rouses Point	6:00	11:45	6:00
Plattsburg	8:15		9:05
Malone	8:00	2:12	8:19
Ogdensburg		4:25	10:20

C. B. HERRARD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

H. A. HODGE Traffic Mgr.



R. J. PAINE

Proprietor of

Hollywood Hen Yards, Paine's Eggs Producer and Paine's Egg Preserver

HOW to make Hens lay an Abundance of Eggs and how to preserve them until you can obtain the Highest Prices.

Send for Booklet giving all the particulars. Please write your name and address plainly and enclose stamp. Address

R. J. PAINE, Mansfield, Mass.

TO PACIFIC COAST

Without Change.

One way excursions in modern, comfortable, splendorous tourist cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway. For full information call on or address

H. J. COLVIN, Boston.

197 Washington Street, Boston.

THE PUZZLER.

No. 193.—Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 18 letters.

My 1, 6, 3, 18, 2, 7, 16 was noted for bravery.

My 17, 15, 9, 10, 14, 8, 12, a country to which my whole was once unpleasant.

My 4, 11, 13, 17, 10, 5, a prominent factor in any rebellion.

My whole is something of which Americans are proud.

No. 194.—Double Acrostic.

The primals name an author, statesman and orator, the greatest critic of antiquity, as an orator second only to Demosthenes. The finals name a celebrated American engineer and inventor, who made an invention in navigation which revolutionized travel.

The first horizontal, of seven, a seaport of Wales. The second, of nine, a word signifying offhand; extempore. The third, of eight, a township of Orange county, N. Y., located on the Hudson. The fourth, of seven, an American orator and statesman. The fifth, of eight, a river of South America. The sixth, of seven, a bird esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

No. 195.—Rhyme of an Ancient Mariner.

[Transposals.]

Now, youngster, is lent to my lay, And prithee TENSEL be; You'll find to south of yonder bay Some LETS in of the sea,

Where hide are stores of wealth, they say, No LES TIN, trust to me.

STEL in a crew of boatmen crack, Set off at close of day;

Be LEST in all our caution lack, Be back ere morning's ray,

And as thou NEST IL well thy sack With gold I'll ask my pay.

To ENLIST to that sailor man You'd think he spoke the truth,

And hence in his surprising plan He did LENT is the youth;

They gained the TENSEL, in they ran; 'Twas all a dream forsooth!

No. 196.—Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. Side opposite to the wind. 3. A thicket of shrubs. 4. To urge on. 5. A letter.

No. 197.—Border of Words.

1. Distribution. 2. Incumbance. 3. Costly. 4. A flower. 5. A river in Germany. 6. Like ebony. 7. A river in Egypt. 8. Departure. 9. An instrument.

No. 198.—A Popular Maxim.

What popular maxim is here illustrated?

No. 199.—Imbedded Square.

I.—Upper left hand square: 1. A list. 2. A wind instrument. 3. Solitary. 4. A sly expression.

II.—Upper right hand square: 1. A fish. 2. A small quadruped. 3. Placed in a line. 4. Information.

III.—Central square: 1. Close at hand. 2. A sea eagle. 3. A feminine name. 4. A measure of paper.

IV.—Lower left hand square: 1. Part of a cereal. 2. Uncommon. 3. Artifices. 4. A habitation.

V.—Lower right hand square: 1. An appellation. 2. In the middle. 3. A very small portion. 4. A place of happiness.

No. 200.—Metagram.

1. A press for smoothing linen. 2. Hard to untie. 3. Worn on the wrist. 4. To hang loose. 5. Contentment.

No. 201.—Geographical Anagrams.

Real, don—A group of islands in the Pacific ocean.

Dare, men—A river in Asia Minor.

Angels, E—A river in the southwest of Africa. It is much infested with crocodiles.

Lay on pies—A name given to many groups of islands scattered over the Pacific ocean.

I, as a man, T—A large division of Australia.

To Thinkers.

Mrs. Fijit—You think you know what I am thinking about.

Mr. Fijit—El?

Mrs. Fijit—Yes; you're thinking that I'm thinking that you don't know.

A Literary Conundrum.

Always youthful, as you see, But, between you and me, He was never much of a chickadee.

Answer.—Young.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 193.—Triangle: 1. Canter. 2. Aloud. 3. Noon. 4. Tun. 5. Ed. 6. R.

No. 197.—Illustrated Central Acrostic: Centrals—Washington. 1. Browne. 2. Minaret. 3. Thistle. 4. Fishers. 5. Mentor. 6. Grenade. 7. Dragons. 8. Centaur. 9. Monocle. 10. Pennant.

No. 188.—Patriotic Enigma: Fourth of July.

No. 189.—Diagonal: Liberty. Cross-words—1. Legion. 2. Militant. 3. Liberal. 4. Never. 5. Lever. 6. Fluently. 7. Mimicry.

No. 190.—Novel Puzzle: Letter V. Primals and finals—Vacation. 1. Vacation. 2. Adagio. 3. Call. 4. At.

No. 191.—Riddler: Skyscraper.

No. 192.—Musical Instruments: 1. Drum. 2. Organ. 3. Horn. 4. Bugle.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

UNCLE SAM'S SEPARATOR

HAS GROWN TO SUCH LARGE PROPORTIONS THAT IT IS AN ELEPHANT TO THE DE LAVAL PEOPLE



34-lb. Dog Runs No. 7 U. S. Separator Without Trouble.

Minor, Mass., Sept. 20, 1901.

I see your competitors, the De Laval Co., are passing out circulars at fairs, showing an elephant running a separator with neither a dog nor a man to operate it.

It is enough to make an elephant weep to have to do work that a dog could play with with ease.

That a dog can run a U. S. separator will be seen by reading the following letter:

Now I have run one of your No. 7 new capacity machines for more than a year, and operated the same by dogpower. My dog weighs only 34 lbs., and commenced to run the separator when he was only four months old. I have no trouble in maintaining the required speed, and am greatly pleased with the separator and power.

A. K. P. QUIMBY.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

New York Tribune Farmer.

For sixty years the NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been a national weekly newspaper, read almost entirely by farmers, and has enjoyed the confidence and support of the American people to a degree never attained by any similar publication.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER is made absolutely for farmers and their families. The first number was issued November 7th, 1901.

Every department of agricultural industry is covered by special contributors who are leaders in their respective lines, and the TRIBUNE FARMER will be a most valuable high class, up to date, live, enterprising agricultural paper, profusely illustrated with pictures of live stock, model farm buildings and homes, agricultural machinery, etc.

Farmers' wives, sons and daughters will find special pages for their entertainment.

Regular price, \$1.00 per year, but you can buy it with your favorite home weekly newspaper, The News and Citizen, for \$1.25.

Send your subscriptions and money to THE NEWS AND CITIZEN, Morrisville, Vt.

Send your name and address to the NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER, New York City, and a free sample copy will be mailed to you.

VERMONT GOLD BONDS.

We offer, subject to sale, \$12,000.00 Essex Junction Four Per Cent 20-year Water Bonds—in \$100 Denominations. Write for list of bonds yielding from 3 to 6 per cent net.

H. B. POWELL & CO., WOODSTOCK, VERMONT.

NOTICE!

The Selectmen of the Town of Cambridge give notice that they will close that portion of the highway through "Sauger's Notch," so called, between Stowe and Cambridge from the house owned by Bert Baker, formerly owned and occupied by Silas Perry, to the Notch House, from the 25th day of November, 1901, to the 20th day of May, 1902.